

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Claims 1-9 are pending in the application. Examination and reconsideration of the application are respectfully requested.

Because the claims are not amended, no listing of claim is required.

CLAIM REJECTIONS UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 102

Claims 1 and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as anticipated by Fyfe (U.S. Patent 5,428,666). Claims 3 and 7 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as anticipated by Raviv (U.S. Publication 2002/0,164,983).

Applicant submits that claims of present application patently distinguish over the cited art.

Claims 1 and 6

Claim 1 is as follows:

A mobile communication terminal comprising:  
a plurality of communication interfaces;  
a communication interface selecting section which selects a communication interface via which the mobile communication terminal transmits data, from the plurality of communication interfaces;  
a terminal identification address assigning section which assigns a terminal identification address for identifying the mobile communication terminal to the data;  
a communication interface identification address assigning section which assigns a communication interface identification address for identifying the selected communication interface to the data; and  
a transmitting section which transmits the data being assigned with the two kinds of addresses via the selected communication interface.

An example of the above claim is provided in applicant's specification at FIG. 2 and the accompanying text. A mobile communication terminal 100 having a plurality of communication interfaces 102a-102c is provided. Each of the communication interfaces 102a-102c is connected to a communication network 108a-108c. The mobile communication terminal 100 communicates with the mobile communication managing apparatus 200 via the communication interfaces 102a-102c. (See also applicant specification at page 18, line 14 – page 19, line 24).

Fyfe does not anticipate claim 1 because Fyfe does not teach or suggest each and every limitation of claim 1. For instance, Fyfe does not teach or suggest, at least, the "communication

interfaces" of claim 1. And accordingly, Fyfe does not teach or suggest limitations incorporating the "communication interfaces," including "a communication interface selecting section which selects a communication interface via the mobile communication terminal transmits data, from the plurality of communication interfaces."

Further, Fyfe does not teach or suggest "a communication interface identification address for identifying the selected communication interface," and limitations incorporating the "communication interface identification address."

Concerning limitations relating to the "communication interfaces," the Action argues that the number assignment modules (NAMs) of Fyfe corresponds to the "communication interfaces." Applicant disagrees and maintain the positions discussed in the previous response.

Even if the Office disagrees, applicant submits that Fyfe does not teach or suggest limitations relating to the "communication interface identification address for identifying the selected communication interface" and therefore, cannot anticipate claim 1.

First, applicant notes that NAM is a memory location storing some identification information. Fyfe expressly provides, at col. 4, lines 3-6, the NAMs are implemented with random access memory (RAM). See also Fyfe at claim 1, which provides "a memory which includes a plurality of number assignment modules" (col. 7, lines 63 – 64).

Applicant further notes that the Action does not disagree that the NAM is memory.

Given that the NAM refers memory location storing some identification information, then the "communication interface identification address for identifying the selected communication interface" would be a memory address of the NAM memory location, and **not the content of the memory location.**

The Action cites Fyfe at col. 3, lines 3-23 as disclosing the above limitation. Col. 3, lines 3-11 are illustrative:

The invention resides in techniques for use by a multi-NAM mobile radio-telephone for automatically selecting one of the NAM's for telephone communication. In making the selection, the mobile unit attempts to match system identification data in received control signals with **system identification data stored in conjunction with any of the NAM's**, and, on encountering a match, will switch to the NAM containing the matched system identification for telephone communication. (Emphasis added).

As shown above, Fyfe teaches selecting the NAM based on the system identification data stored in the NAM's. That is, Fyfe teaches assigning the system identification data **stored**

in the NAM to the data, and not the "communication interface identification address" of the NAM (according to the Action's reading of Fyfe). No mention of assigning a memory address or the "communication interface identification address" to the data can be found in Fyfe.

Accordingly, Fyfe does not teach or suggest each and every limitation of claim 1. For the above reasons, the 102(b) rejection of claim 1 should be withdrawn. Such withdrawal and allowance of claim 1 are respectfully requested.

Claim 6 recites limitations not taught or suggested by Fyfe as discussed above, including "select assigning a communication interface identification address for identifying the selected communication interface to the data." Thus, the 102(b) rejection of claim 6 should be withdrawn for the same reasons as claim 1. Withdrawal of the 102(b) rejections to claims 1 and 6 and allowance of those claims are respectfully requested.

#### Claims 3 and 7

Claim 3 is as follows:

A mobile communication managing apparatus comprising:

- a mobile communication terminal side receiving section which receives data that is assigned with two kinds of addresses including a mobile communication terminal identification address for identifying a mobile communication terminal having a plurality of communication interfaces and a communication interface identification address for identifying a communication interface of the mobile communication terminal;

- an address storing section which stores an address table in which the mobile communication terminal identification address and the communication interface identification address that are assigned to the received data are associated with each other;

- a communication apparatus side transmitting section which transmits the data received by the mobile communication terminal side receiving section to a certain destination;

- a communication apparatus side receiving section which receives data being assigned with a mobile communication terminal identification address;

- a communication interface detecting section which detects a communication interface identification address that corresponds to the mobile communication terminal identification address being assigned to the data received by the communication apparatus side receiving section based on the address table; and

- a mobile communication terminal side transmitting section which transmits the data received by the communication apparatus side receiving section via the detected communication interface.

Thus, the mobile communication managing apparatus includes sections that receive and store, inter alia, a "a communication interface identification address for identifying a communication interface" of a mobile communication terminal having "a plurality of communication interfaces."

Raviv does not anticipate claim 3 because Raviv does not teach or suggest each and every limitation of claim 3. For instance, Raviv does not teach or suggest the limitations incorporating the "a communication interface identification address" and "a mobile communication terminal having a plurality of communication interfaces" as shown above.

Raviv is generally directed to a service network in the backend of a network communicating with a mobile device. The mobile device communicates with a data communication interface apparatus, which in turn communicates with the service network (Abstract). Thus, the mobile device needs **not** to communicate with the service network directly. FIG. 6 is illustrative, and is shown below (with applicant's remark added).

Phone communicates via a single interface

Service network is at the backend of the IP network

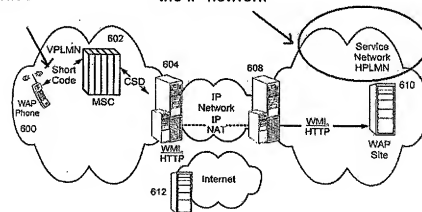


Fig. 6

Further, the mobile device accesses the service network by dialing a telephone number (paragraphs 0279 and 0280), which indicates that the mobile unit does **not** need a second communication interface to access the service network. The service network is accessed by the mobile device via the same communication interface used for phone calls.

The Action generally argues that the service network requires a second communication interference in the mobile device (for correspondence with "a mobile communication terminal having a plurality of communication interfaces"). In particular, the Action at page 3, paragraph 7 argues that an **interface apparatus** communicates with the mobile network and the service network.

Applicant respectfully submits that those arguments are misplaced. First, the **interface apparatuses** are servers, and not mobile communication terminals. Here, the interface apparatuses are the **IP network servers 604 and 608** illustrated in FIG. 6 (paragraphs 0279 and 0280). As seen in the figure above, the servers 604 and 608 (the interface apparatuses) differ from a mobile terminal 600.

Further, claim 3 requires that the apparatus receives data from the "mobile communication terminal having a plurality of communication interfaces." That the interface apparatus has a plurality of interfaces does not indicate that a mobile communication terminal also has a plurality of interfaces. As shown in the figure above, the mobile terminal (phone 600) communicates with the interface apparatuses (**IP network servers 604 and 608**) via the single communication interface. Thus, even if IP network servers 604 and 608 communicate with more than one networks, Raviv still does not teach or suggest that the mobile communication terminal having more than one communication interfaces.

For the above reasons, Raviv does not teach or suggest limitations incorporating "a communication interface identification address for identifying a communication interface" of a mobile communication terminal having "a plurality of communication interfaces." Thus, Claim 3 is allowable over Raviv.

Claim 7 recites analogous limitations as claim 3 discussed above missing in Raviv. For example, claim 7 includes the limitation "receiving data that is assigned with two kinds of addresses including a mobile communication terminal identification address for identifying a mobile communication terminal having a plurality of communication interfaces and a communication interface identification address for identifying a communication interface of the mobile communication terminal from the mobile communication terminal."

Thus, claim 7 is likewise allowable for at least the same reasons as claim 3. Withdrawal of the 102(b) to claims 3 and 7 and allowance of those claims are respectfully requested.

Claim Rejections Under 35 USC § 103

The following rejections under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are outstanding:

1. Claims 2 stands rejected as unpatentable over Fyfe in view of Matsugatani (U.S. Publication 2002/0,080,778);
2. claims 4, 8, and 9 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as unpatentable over Fyfe in view of Raviv;
3. claim 5 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as unpatentable over Fyfe and Raviv, and further in view of Matsugatani and Urabe (U.S. Patent 6,125,282). Applicant respectfully traverses rejections.

Applicant submits that claims of present application patently distinguish over the cited art.

Claim 2

Claim 2 depends from claim 1, and as discussed above, Fyfe does not teach or suggest each and every limitation of claim 1. The combination of Fyfe and Matsugatani likewise does not teach or suggest the limitations of claim 1. Matsugatani is cited by the Action for disclosing a switching information section which transmits a switch information signal to the mobile communication managing apparatus when some conditions are met. Matsugatani does not teach or suggest the limitations missing in Fyfe. For instance, Matsugatani, as with Fyfe, does not teach or suggest the limitation "communication interfaces," including "a communication interface selecting section which selects a communication interface via the mobile communication terminal transmits data, from the plurality of communication interfaces."

Thus, claim 2 distinguishes over Fyfe and Matsugatani for at least the same reasons as claim 1. The allowance of claim 2 is therefore respectfully requested.

Claims 4, 8, and 9

Claim 4 is as follows:

A mobile communication system comprising:  
a mobile communication terminal including:  
a plurality of communication interfaces;  
a communication interface selecting section which selects a communication interface via which the mobile communication system transmits data, from the plurality of communication interfaces;  
a mobile communication terminal identification address assigning section which assigns a mobile communication terminal identification address for identifying the mobile communication terminal to data;  
a communication interface identification address assigning section which assigns a communication interface identification address for identifying the selected communication interface to the data; and  
a transmitting section which transmits the data being assigned with the two kinds of addresses via the selected communication interface; and  
a mobile communication managing apparatus including:  
a mobile communication terminal side receiving section which receives the data from the mobile communication terminal;  
an address storing section which stores an address table in which the mobile communication terminal identification address and the communication interface identification address that are assigned to the received data are associated with each other;  
a communication apparatus side transmitting section which transmits the data received by the mobile communication terminal side receiving section to a certain destination;  
a communication apparatus side receiving section which receives data being assigned with a mobile communication terminal identification address;  
a communication interface detecting section which detects a communication interface identification address that corresponds to the mobile communication terminal identification address being assigned to the data received by the communication apparatus side receiving section based on the address table; and  
a mobile communication terminal side transmitting section which transmits the data received by the communication apparatus side receiving section via the detected communication interface.

The cited references do not teach or suggest each and every the limitation of claim 4, including the limitation "a mobile communication terminal including...a communication interface selecting section which selects a communication interface via which the mobile communication system transmits data, from the plurality of communication interfaces" As discussed with the 102 rejections, Fyfe does not teach or suggest the "communication interfaces." Moreover, Raviv is cited by the Action for disclosing limitations relating to the "mobile communication managing

apparatus." Thus, Raviv does not remedy the deficiencies of Fyfe, and the combination of Fyfe and Raviv does not render claim 4 unpatentable.

For the above reasons, the 103(a) rejection of claim 4 should be withdrawn. Claim 8 includes limitations not taught or suggested by the cited references as discussed above, including "A mobile communication method comprising: selecting a communication interface via which the mobile communication terminal transmits data, from a plurality of communication interfaces." Thus, the 103(a) rejection of claim 8 and claim 9, which depend from claim 8, should be withdrawn for the same reasons as claim 4. Allowance of claims 4, 8, and 9 are respectfully requested.

#### Claim 5

Claim 5 depends from claim 4 and is allowable over the cited references because the combination of Fyfe and Raviv with Matsugatani and Urabe do not produce the limitations of claim 4. Matsugatani is cited by the Action for disclosing a switching information section which transmits a switch information signal to the mobile communication managing apparatus when some conditions are met. Urabe is cited by the Action for disclosing that the switching information signal being assigned with the mobile communication terminal identification address and a communication interface identification address corresponding to the new communication interface. Neither Matsugatani nor Urabe teach the required limitation lacking in Fyfe and Raviv, including "a mobile communication terminal including...a communication interface selecting section which selects a communication interface via which the mobile communication system transmits data, from the plurality of communication interfaces" of claim 4.

Since the combination of Fyfe and Raviv with Matsugatani and Urabe does not render claim 4 obvious, claim 5 depending from claim 4 is likewise allowable over the cited references. The 103(a) rejection of claim 5 should thus be withdrawn. Such withdrawal and allowance of claim 5 and are respectfully requested.

#### CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that the application is in condition for allowance. Reexamination and reconsideration of the application, as amended, are requested.

If for any reason the Examiner finds the application other than in condition for allowance, the Examiner is requested to call the undersigned attorney at the Los Angeles, California



Appl. No. 10/577,703  
Amdt. Dated January 31, 2011  
Reply to Final Office Action of October 29, 2010

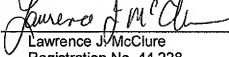
Attorney Docket No. 374611-000412  
Customer No. 73230

telephone number (310) 595-3107 to discuss the steps necessary for placing the application in condition for allowance.

If there are any fees due in connection with the filing of this response, please charge the fees to our Deposit Account No. 07-1896.

Respectfully submitted,

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